## RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Programme of Services To-Day.

Ministerial Movements-Chat by the Way.

Synagogue Worship-Approach of the Holidays.

Dr. h. B. Chapin will preach this morning in Eighty lourth Street Presbyterian Church, west of

Madison Source Presbyterian Church will be re-

opened for public services to-day. Dr. W. J. Tucker will preach at the usual hours. Dr. L. D. Bevan will discuss certain phases of infidelity this evening in the Brick Church. He will

preach there in the morning also.

Dr. John Hali is expected to occupy the pulpit of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church this morning

Rev. Edwin Johnson will occupy the pulpit of the University Place Presbyterian Church at the usual

At Spring Street Presbyterian Church this morning the Rev. A. H. Moment will speak about "Gideon,"

low Fever Pestilence." At Canal Street Presbyterian Church the Rev. Alexander McKelvy will preach morning and afternoon.

The Central Presbyterian Church will be ministered

morning the Rev. William Lloyd will answer the in quiry, "If God Be For Us Who Can Be Against Us?" and in the evening will discuss the proposition

"Searching the City for a Man?" In Murray Hill Presbyterian Church the Bov. George S. Chambers will preach to-day at the usua Rev. Benry T. Hunter will minister to the Seventh

Presbyterian Church this morning and evening. Dr. M. S. Hutton will preach this morning be the Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church in the old building in Washington square, in which for many tion. In the evening Rev. J. F. Richmond will tell the people "How to Promote Religious Revivals."

In Alanson Methodist Episcopal Church this morning Dr. Crook will insigt that "Men Ought Always to Pray." In the evening Rev. John Parker, of Brook lyn, E. D., will preach there
"Ine Church of the World" is the topic that

Rev. J. E. Searles will discuss in Willett Street Moth odist Episcopai Church this morning. "Man's Works Tried by Fire" will be considered by Mr. Searles in

the evening.
"When and How God Helps," and "A Word of Imort," will be presented to Washington Square Methodist Episcopal Church to-day by Rev. J. M.

"Who Has the Best of lt?" will be answered b Rev. W. N. Searles in the Free Tabernacle Methodia Episcopal Church this morning. "Exciting and Sensational Religious Work" will be condemned by his

Dr. J. P. Newman will preach morning and evening in the Central Methodist Episcopal Church.
"Wonders of the Sea" will be revealed this even

ing in Eighteenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church by Rev. W. T. Hatfield, who has lately left the sea.

Rev. W. P. Corbit will preach in Bookman Hill Methodist Episcopal Church this morning on "Christian Perfection," and in the evening on "How To Ob

Dr. R. L. Dashiell will preach this morning and evening in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church.

A special sermon to children of the Sabbath Schoo will be delivered by Rev. W. R. Davis this morning in St. James' Methodist Episcopal Church, Harlem. In the evening Mr. Davis will speak about "The Value of

"The Christian Minister's Work" and "The Throne of Grace" will be considered at the usual hours today in Twenty-lourth Street Methodist Episcopa

"The American Mechanic" will be the subject of Rev. W. C. Stoele's discussion this evening in South Third Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, E. D. The Order of United American Mechanics will be

"A Cradio Problem" and "Good Things Out of Temperauce Church.

Rev. William Humpstone will preach in Amit Baptist Church this morning, and in the evening a

Rev. M. H. Smith will preach in Stanton Stree Baptist Church this morning and evening.

Central Baptist Church. "A Good Resolution on Returning Home" will b offered this morning in Calvary Baptist Church by

Rev. R. S. McArthur, who will preach in the evening "Primitive Doubts and Their Care? will be set be fore the Free Baptist Church this morning by Rev.

N. I. Rowett. "Proving God" will be presented by S. T. Williams this evening in the Gospel tent.

Dr. Bridgeman preaches at the usual hours to-day In the Pilgrim Baptist Cource the Rev. P. M. Van

Blyke will preach at the usual hours te-day. Rev. D. B. Jutten will preach to-day as usual in the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church.

"Ine Boyhood of Christ" and "The All-Sufficiency of Carist" are the topics that Rev. Robert B. Huwill discuss to-day in the Tabernacle Baptist Church. Thirty-lourth Street Reformed Datch Church, It the evening Rev. Carlos Martyn will speak on "Seif-

Rev. Edward Binkholter, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, will preach in the Collegiate Reformed Church, on Fifth avenue and Forty-eighth street, at the usua hours to-uay.

Mass., begins his pastorate with the Reformed Church on Madison avenue, to-day. This is the church vacated some months ago by Rev. William Lloyd. Rov. William B. Merritt preaches at the usual hours to-day in Sixth Avenue Resormed Church.

Rev. Dr. Matthews preaches this morning and evening in Westminster Prosbyterian Church. usual hours the Rev. John N. Gallener will officiate

Atter a sermon by Rev. Dr. Reinnes these in St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church a collecthe South. The Doctor will preach in the evening also

Divine service morning and afternoon in the Church of the Holy Trinity and in the evening in the Gospe, Garden, Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., will preach a

Rev. Dr. Snipman officiates and preaches in Christ Church to-day at the usual hours. In the First Reformed Episcopal Church the Rev.

W. T. Sabine will prouch morning and evening. A gospel temperance meeting will be held in the half 352 West Thirty-fifth street, led by Mr. Thomas Mastin, this afternoon.

1 ho Bine Ribbon Temperance Union, in Irving

Hall, this afternoon will be addressed by the Roy. George B. Vosbergh, of Jersey City.

gospel temperance meeting in the Park Theatre this evening will be conducted by Mr. C. W. Sawyer and Messrs. Hayes and Wilson, of Boston. Dr. Henry M. Storrs will preach in the Church of

the Disc,pies to-day at the usual hours. The Rev. George H. Hepworth is expected home to-day. In the Church of the Disciples of Christ the Rev.

R. Van Buskirk will preach this morning and

Rev. James M. Pullman will preach in the Church

The Ray, Samuel Colcord having returned from Europe will recommence his services in Chickering Hall to-day, preaching on the "Fulness of Gospe

Bleasing."
The Right Rev. Bishop Potter will preach this norning in the Church of the Holy Spirit, East Fiftyseventh street, and in the evening the rector, Rev.

E. Guitbert, will preach.
In Macdougal Street Baptist Church, after the usual sermon this evening, a collection will be taken up for the yellow fever sufferers. The Louisians choristers will be present and sing.

Dr. A. B. Carter will officiate and presch in Grace

Chapel this morning and evening.

The Church of the Divine Paternity will be reopened to-day, and Dr. E. H. Chapin will preach at

Rev. R. S. Howland will preach as usual to-day in the Church of the Heaventy Rest.

There will be divine service as usual this evening at the Russian Chapel.

Rev. E. C. Sweetser will preach morning and evening in Bleecker Street Universalist Church.

Dr. Deems will continue his discourses on "Ecclesi-

Be preaches in the evening also.

Rev. William Lloyd will address the American Tem perance Union in Ferrero Hall, Tammany Building, this afternoon.

this morning and evening in Republican Hall.

CHAT BY THE WAY. A Canadian clergyman lately sued a young man whom he had married for his wedding fee, which he stated at \$15. The jury found for the defendant on the ground that the youth had received no appreciable

feature of social economy is only properly comprehended by the man who has been out till after midnight and tries to sneak up stairs without waking his

wile or mother-10-law. shrowd observer, "for an inattentive audience?" "Give them something to astend to," was the significant reply. "Hungry sneep will look up to the rack

Said a jocose old fellow:-"My wife tells the truth three times day. Before rising in the morning she says, 'On, dear! I must get up, but I don't want to.' After breakfast she says, 'Well, I suppose I must go to work, but I don't want to.' And she goes to bed say-

haven't done anything." Every now and then we read in the papers that ome man is building an air ship in which he will fly to Europe. It occurs to any person that he might by across the river or fly over into the next town. But no; he will fly acress the Atlantic, and he wants a sertain number of thousands of dollars to complete the machine for making so stupendous a journey. And persons who are so intent on doing great things that they despise small achievements, and so do nothing

The long list of reputed Messiahs has been increased by an Italian aspirant for the honor. The claimant, lievers similarly attired, did not long enjoy the nevelty of his position, but fell, piercon to death by the builets of Italian soldiery. On the subject of the Messiah our age has certainly grown sceptical and will not be imposed upon. On other matters, however, it

invites and enjoys imposition.

The heaven of the Moravian Hanaks is an immense gingerbread mountain, surrounded by a living stream of lard, on the banks of which lie prone the reand having their mouths open. In a pan like a crater, at the top of the hill, angels are ceaselessly cooking doughnuts and sugar plums, which are rolled dow hill, gathering a coat of gingerbread dust; then, havthe mouths of the blest. When they are thirsty the turn over upon their backs and drink in the gentle rain of beer and brandy that is forever falling. All the while angelic choirs discourse tavorite music.

"There is no morality in the Board of Trade; there is no necessity for any," And that leads to another that has no necessity for morality?

Heresy appears to be spreading somewhat rapidly

God's omniscience is widely denied in the Methodist made by the Independent, is a book which has just been published by the Book Concern, in which it is universal prescience, and that it is impossible for God to foreknow what is centingent on a will as free as His own." This would seem to be another at-tempt at proving that God is not to be held responsithat, as He does not know what any man's fate will be, He is not to blame for allowing beings to come into this world whose ultimate portion is an everlasting hell. Dr. Hurst, President of Drew Seminary, it is inferred that he, too, holds this view and promulgates the same among the students. Hadly a lair tu-

Another case of hereay has come to light in Chicago The Rev. Dr. Goodwin, a prominent Congregationalist nimister in that city, holds and preaches premilieparian views which are not in agreement with to account and demanded his expulsion from the body This we think would be very unwise. There is room for a diversity of opinions on this subject, and besides where rigid rules are made to keep a church free ures are employed to expel the infection when once i is believed to exist, the object sought is not usually ecclesisatical power is invoked for the purpose of silencing such men as Dra. Goodwin, Graven, Brookes and others who hold like views, it will be an evil day for the Church.

The free thinkers have come and gone. They have eft the savor of their presence behind. Four days they enjoyed themselves and their theories at Wat share them with the rest of us if we will only consent to a few modest requests and simple modifications of grim humor in some of those requests. Those funny fellows of Watkins demand that ecclesiastical property shall no longer be exempt from just taxation But here our legislators step in and tell us that the Church renders more than its equivalent for the amount of taxes remitted by the State. And we suppose the free thinkers help to elect the men who hus judge. Those tunny fellows demand also that chaplaincies in the army and navy and in all State or tederal institutions be abolished; that sectarian appropriations shall cease; that at religious services now maintained by the government public schools under any pretence be prohibited; that all pational or State lasts or festivals wholly shall take the place of oaths; that all laws looking to the enforcement of Christian morality be abrogated, and that no privilege be accorded to Christianity above any other form of religion, but that the entire system of government of this land be administered on a purely secular basis. In other words these lumpy fellows of Watkins would take from us what we have and give us nothing in its stead save "secularism." How strange it is that people of their stamp an't see through the grim numor of such a proposition; They lorget that the "Christianity," they denounce and would destroy if they could alone things they say against it. They forget that the Bible which they would banish from the schools has given us schools to put it in and made oaths or affirmations of legal effect. If the free thinkers' programme could se carried out we should soon become pagans, and be

The church was erected, according to the entry in

the parish records, in 1714. The Episcopalians are building a handsome church to the memory of St. James, in New Bedford, Mass. few months more,

the Reformed Episcopal Church has established itself at Wilmington, Del. Owing to a lack of har mony between Bishop Lee of that diocese and the active workers of Caivary Protestant Episcopal Church an invitation by leading members of the Church was extended to Bishop Failows to preach at Wilmington. At the close of the sermon thirty persons presented their names, and the First Reformed Episcopal Church

their names, and the First Reformed Episcopal Church of Wilmington was organized.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Four ministers from the Methodist Episcopal Church have joined the Oregon Congregational Association this year as ministers and licentiates.

The Michigan Congregationslists have 224 churches, with a membership of 16,911. This is a net gain of 1,559 over last year.

Connecticut has 296 Congregational churches, with a membership of 53,308, an increase of 14,699 in twenty years.

Accerding to the Congregationalist statistics thirty-two colleges made seventy-five D.D.'s this summer.

Rev. Exra Tinker, formesty a Methodist imnister, has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Congregational Church at Lockport, N. Y., and of temporary supply for the church at Seneca Palia.

A lady in Massachusetts has plederd \$25,000 for the endowment of a professorabile in the theological department of Oberlin College. An effort is to be made to raise \$100,000 to endow the institution. It ought to succeed.

to raise \$100,000 to endow the institution. It ought to succeed.

A part of the \$25,000 gift recently received by Andover Theological Seminary has been appropriated to the long contemplated renovation of the old chapel. Work is already begun, and is not expected to be fluished before Christmar.

The number of Congregational churches in Verment is 197, of which 60 have pastors and 100 acting pustors. The total additions the past year have been 1,004, making a total net gain of 797, and an aggregate membership of 19,881. The benevolent contributions for the year were \$44,105, of which \$17,698 went to torsign missions. The largest memoership in any church is at Rutiang—459. The First in Burlington has 436.

church is at Rutiand—459. The First in Burlington has 436.

The Universalist Church, which was destroyed by fire about a year ago, in Walton county, Fia., has been rebuilt and the Rev. E. B. Arms has been rebuilt and the Rev. E. B. Arms has been from the paster. Universalism is gaining a strong hold among the people there and is in as flourishing a condition as any other denocumation.

A Universalist church of thirty members was organized in O-sage, lowa, a month ago by Rev. B. F. Bowles, who goes to a pastorate in San Francisco.

The Rev. G. J. Porter, of Towanda, Pa., has resigned his pastorate of the Universalist Church of that place, to take effect October I. He goes to lowa.

The New York Universalist Missionary Society is in want of funds, especially to aid the Harlem and Greenpoint societies, both of which are now in a hope-tal condition, and are struggling bravely, but are not yet strong enough to sustain themselves without the usual aid from the missionary society. Were all the Universalist friends in New York and vicinity to enroll themselves as members of the missionary society, at

Universalist friends in New York and vicinity to enroll themselves as members of the missionary society, at the trifling cost of \$1 per year, the amount cound be profitably expended in aiding these societies and doing other needed work.

BAPTIST.

Dr. Galusha Anderson, President of Chicago University, and formerly of Brooklyn, is on the Pacific coast lecturing and preaching in behalf of his institution. The Rev. S. S. Tait, President of the Baptist Cultage at Vacaville, Cal., is also sponding his vacation visiting the large towns and cities of that State in the interest of his college.

The Rev. S. H. Pratt, at present of Brooklyn, will engage in evangoistic work in the fail, accompanied by Mr. C. C. Luther, of Worcester, Mass. Mr. Pratt has been preaching for Dr. Fuiton during the vacation of the latter.

Rev. C. D. Morris has resigned the pastorate of the Pirst Baptist Unurch, Teledo, and accepted a call to

Pirst Baptist Church, Teledo, and accepted a call to that of the Pirst Baptist Church, Milwaukee, Wis. He served the Ohlo Church eleven years very ac-

Dr. Peddie has decimed the cait.

The Baptists of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, are building a neat brick church edifice which they hope to have ready for worship before

Christmas.

Rev. J. A. Durkee has resigned his pastorate at Guelph, Ont. The church voted him \$200 extra on retiring and much regretted his leaving.

There are 1,224 Baptist churches in Kentucky, of which 1,157 have only monthly preaching, fifty-nine have preaching three times a month and thirty-five have weekly prescribes.

three times a month and thirty-five have weekly preaching.

Bishop Herzog says the Old Catholics of Switzerland number 90 000 members and seventy-five clerky-men, shouth a within a brief period he has confirmed 4,000 young people. Compulsory coolession has been awarded among them and it is left to each parish to say wnether they will receive the communion in one or two kinds. A public form of confession and absolution almost identical with that in the English Church prayer book has been provided.

Bishop Coxe, of Western New York, thinks that Chateauoriand and Pére Hyacinthe were the two greatest Freuch craters. The same predate contends that the Roman Cataolic Church is but a creation of the Council of frent, and that "its importance is an increase of receipts over the preceding year, mainly from France, of 211,976. But leaving France out of view there would be a laining off of 51,052. Of the countries that increased their contributions Alsace-Lorraine gave an increase of 18,6171; formany, of 61,6771.; Beignum, of 31,512f.; Portugal, of 2,633f.; Portugal, of 2,

be lamented, for to the aid formished by the Society for the Propogation of the Faith the Church in North America is largely indected.

PRESENTRIAN.

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church is considering plans for reducing the size of its General Assembly. At the meeting at Lebalcon, Tenn., there were 204 commissioners, and it was resolved, with great unanimity, to begin at once the work of reduction.

Rev. Dr. Lindsley's church, at Portland, Oregon, contributed last year \$5,700 to home missioners, making the third largest sum given by any Presbyterian church. Dr. John Hall's gave \$29,200 and Dr. Partion's \$10,336

They take hold of things in the West with an energy that insures success. On the 224 of April last Rev. A. M. Darley visited Alabama, Col. On the 24th he organized a Presbyterian church to twelve members, On the 25th lots, lumber and subscriptions had been secured for a chapel and the building commenced; and on the 21st of July was dedicated the first Presbyterian church building in San Inte Park.

The Brooklyn Tabernacic Church is begging in England for its lay college enterprise, and a few weeks ago suffered judgment by default to be entered against it for \$544.25 deot, interess and costs, which one of its efficers advanced, as the treasury was empty. So large a membership smould not permit acids a thing to happen. The amount is too little for the Sabbath attendants to allow judgment to be taked. One of its late trustees was the creditor.

A Presbyterian church was organized at Advance, Charleroix county, Mich., a couple of weeks ago, and airestly the few members are preparing to build a house of worship.

In May, 1875, Rev. J. H. Eastman accepted a call to become pastor of the church at Katonah, N. Y., began his labors May 28 and was ordained and installed pastor July 8. Seventy-eight members have been added to the church during the three years of his pastorate—forty 3ve on profession, thirty-three by letter. The Presbyterian Church at Metuchen, N. J., has paid all instance the case of the pastor of t

paid all its indebtodness.

The Brick Church, Rochester, N. Y., is being re

The Brick Church, Rochester, N. Y., is being reconstructed at a cost of about \$6,000.

METHODIST

The Wesleyan Mission to the Friendly Islands, in the South Pacific, instead of being a charge to the Society, now contributes about \$10,000 a year to its treasury. Freely they have received and now as freely they are giving in return.

The Methodist Church of It yde Park, Mass., has reduced its cebt of \$50,000 to \$10,000; that at Winthrop has paid its cebt of \$4,000.

South Thira Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, E. D., is twenty-six years old. It has built two churches and enlarged its present house within that time. Its present property is valued at \$50,000 on which there is a debt of \$5,000. The present membership, including probationers, is 442 and the capacity of the house 1,000. As Sabbats school numbers 500. Rev. W. C. Steele is the pastor.

Mr. and Mrs. George Green, of Mount Morris, N. Y., have built and presented to the Methodist Episcopal Church a commodious new parsonage. The building cost about \$2,000 and is given by the donors to the church free of cebt. This is an example for others to the church free of cebt. This is an example for others to United Brethren in Christ, has been appointed by the bishops of that Church Fraternal Delegate to the next Methodist Episcopal General Conference. Rev.

Instate.

Rev. W. J. Shuey, the Publishing Agent of the United Bretaren in Christ, has been appointed by the bishops of that Church Fraternal Delegate to the next Methodist Episcopal General Conference. Rev. E. S. Chapman is the atternate.

The General Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church appointed Bishop Samuel Fallows, D. D., and Bishop W. R. Nicholson, D. D., Fraternal Delegates to the next General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Bishop W. R. Nicholson, D. D., Fraterial Delegates to the next General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

MINISTERIAL MOVEMENTS.

EPISCOPALIAN.

The free seat system will go into effect in St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn (Rev. Dr. Schenck's), on November 1.

A strenuous effort is being made to secure the necessary funds with which to restore the Abbey Church of Minister-in-Sneppey, the "Mother Church of Kent." The church was founded in 670, by Queen Sexuarga. The historians relate that St. Augustine baptized in one day 10,000 persons in the River Swaie, which forms the southern boundary of the parism.

St. Michael's Church, Marbienead, Mass., is said to be the oldest church now in use in New England.

Bible societies are also distributing cheap Bibles and I not a Christian, and I object to its being buried as Testaments, in various languages and in great num-

Already the programme for the Week of Prayer in 1879 has been sent out by the British Evangelical Alliance, for the suggestions of other branches. From year to year this concert becomes more general and more interesting.

year to year this concert becomes more general and more interesting.

The Rev. S. H. Ward, editor of the Independent, and who has hardly been missed from his editorial rooms for the past five years, has been compelled this summer to take a little rest. He has spent two weeks in the Adirondacks enjoying, besides rest and relief from editorial responsibility, whatever of pleasure is to be got in a mountain wilderness, where living in a bark house and sleeping on a ted of hemicek boughs, in wet cioties, forms part of his experience. He goes deer hunting as a matter of course. But the deer are said to have a very high regard for the Doctor—he never hurts them—and they sometimes come down and look at him as he shoots. Dr. Ward, though, understands cunsiform inscriptions, and is withal one of the most gental of men and accomplished of editors.

FORTY-FOURTH STREET SYNAGOGUE. BITUAL WORSEIP-THE JEWISH MINISTRY-

SERMON BY THE REV. F. DE SOLA MENDES. The Rev. Dr. de Sola Mendes delivered a sermon yesterday in the Forty-fourth Street Synagogue upon the twenty-sixth chapter of Deuteronomy: ""And it shall be, when thou art come in unto the land which possessest, and dweliest therein, then shalt take of the first of all the fruit of the earth."

Dr. Mendes quoted this chapter as containing tw remarkable ritual ordinances, complete in every de-One was the torm of bringing the first fruits to the priest, in which full directions are given, from the laying of the fruit in a basket to the very words contained an epitome of the national history from the on the occasion of giving the tithe, a tenth part of the year's income, to the poor and the stranger, upon which every laracitte had to declare, "I have done all the Lord hath commanded me, and implore him to look down apon the land and bless it and its seed." These regulations, appropriate enough to the agricultural senson of the year, have additional significance from the period of the devotional calendar. "A fortuight ago," said Dr. Mendes, "the wolrd, thrilling notes of the Sholer called, "repare to meet thy God, O Israel," a fortuight more and the days of penitence would be here, and all Israelites are seeking piaces of worship to attend the devotional exercises they in many cases neglect during the year. It is a fitting opportunity to say a few words on ritual service, suggested by the text. When a year ends and another begins it is natural to feel prayerful. We review the inverse enjoyed, the trials undergone, and as we wonder how much of each the new year shall bring we pray to God to let the balance be for pleasure rather than pain; abundance rather than penury. Many may have been disappointed on looking into the ritual service appointed for these prayerful days and finding there much that is not prayer; mere historical meultation or rnapsedic praise. Some may have asked, Should such not be removed?

"However the property of the Age." I have often need up to you admonishingly," said on the occasion of giving the tithe, a tenth part o

much that is not prayer; mere historical meultation or rhapsodic praise. Some may have asked, Should such not be removed?

"I have often used up to you admenishingly," said Dr. Mendes, "the fatal error of the age, which leads it to claim ineffable superiority over antiquity. We have made wonderful progress in science, in lagenious application of its teaching, in discovery; but are we, then, so unspeakably beyond and above our ancestors? Take art—where are the equals to-day of the olden soulptors of Greece, of the painters of Italy? Take therature—where are the nineteenth century Homer. Snakespeare or Verdiam; where the equal of the flame-toughed eloquence of an isasah? This you may take as an additional topic to consider. In all that concerns the normal human mind as an object the ancients were as skilled as ourselves. Naturally so; human nature is the same in all ages. Our appliances for its study have not been improved; there are no meant interoscopes or prismatic analyzers or condensers of human thought. So when our fathers in serted nistorical reminiscences and poetic effusions in the prayer book they did so te lead us to semething more than solidsh potitions for happiness and prosperity—to remind us of our nationality, the causes that gave us prosperity or exile. They knew (excellent prophets!) there might come an age when all the time israelites would devote to the study of their past history would be the lew hours on those solemn days when their conscience drove them to the house of God and their prayer book. What Israelite that reads of the lervor, the impressiveness and magnificence of the olden temple service but leels as proud as the American woo reads of the revolutionary times and longs to have been there? Well says the poet:—'Happy the eye that saw these things; verify, to read of them only must greeve our immost soul?'

"You," and Dr. Mandes, "are orthodox; you believe in positive Judaism and hope your children will adhere to it. Whence shall they take their teachers and ministers! I ask every pa

cemetery nor chapei graveyard nearer, application was made to the incumbent, the Rev. G. Drury, the rector of the adjoining parish of Claydon, to have it buried in the consecrated ground of the parish church Mr. Drury, on learning that the child had not consecrated ground, but gave permission for it to be buried behind the church in unconsecrated ground reserved for stillborn infants, on condition that no religious service was performed within the graveno one should officiate in the charch in his stead. On Thursday, Mr. Gooding had an interview with the Rev. Wickham fozer, of Ipswich, who consented to bury the child at half-past five on Friday atternoon. Some ten or fitteen minutes before that hour Mr. Tozer arrived at the church, in company with Mr. Gooding and Mr. Smith, who is churchwarden. The Rev. Mr. Drury, the incumbent, was pacing the graveyard. The grave was dug and the sexton was there to discnarge his duties. The funeral was rather behind its time and the reverend gestlemen paced up and down their respective piths—the one insue and the other outside the church boundaries. At length the procession arrived, and with it a few sympatimizing heighbors, and altogether there may have been about thirty persons posent. Before the corpse had been litted from the eart in which it had seen conveyed to the church the sexton went up to the lather of the child and presented the deergy man's compliments and his request that the corpse neight be immediately conveyed to the grave, and they could hold any service they chose after it was buried in the meadow, outside the yard. No nonce whatever was taken of the incumbinal's request either by the lather or his friends. No bier count he procured, and the coffin was piaced on the ground immediately in front of the data for the party of the firehald and from the ground immediately in front of the caurchyard gate. The firehald gathered round it, and Mr. Tozer commenced reading appropriate passages of Scripture. The incumbent left the church acore, came out of the gate and shood about an arm's leagun to the left of Mr. Tozer, facing the mourners.

A RELIGION WITHOUT HEART.

The fellowing disgradeful sitercation then took place:—

Rev. Drury—The time for this funeral was five rived at the church, in company with Mr. Gooding

length to the left of Mr. Tozer, lacing the mourners.

A RRHAIGHON without the Hard.

The fellowing disgraceful silvercation then took place:—

Rev. Drury—The time for this funeral was five o'crock; it is now more than half-part five and I request you to convey the remains to the grave at onco.

The minister continued reading and no ope paid the least attention to Mr. Drury's request.

Rev. Drury—I have been waiting over half an hour, and it is not reasonable that you should keep me here until you are pleased to finish these proceedings. No one attempting to reply ne continued, "Why cannot you take the coffin to the grave and then come here and hou want service you please?"

Rev. Drury—I have been waiting over half an hour, and it is not reasonable that you should keep me here until you are pleased to finish these proceedings. No one attempting to reply ne continued, "Why cannot you take the coffin to the grave and then come here and hou want service you please?"

Rev. Tozer stall took no notice of the obstruction, but continued quietly reading portions of Scripture.

Rev. Drury—Don't tell me to be quiet; the service will not last theny minutes.

Rev. Drury—Don't tell me to be quiet; I have a duly to perform, and I shail do it. I must teach my parishioners that those proceedings are wrong.

Rev. Tozer moved signify toward Mr. Drury and sand:—"I respect you as a gentleman, and would not winingly offend your reingous convictions or your conscientious scrupies, but do let me beg or you to be equiet for a lew moments; we shall not be long."

Rev. Drury—What has that got to do with it?

Rev. Tozer—Oh, I supposed you were a gentleman, a turbistian and a minister of Carist.

Rev. Drury—Hon't is supposed you were a gentleman, a turbistian and a minister of Carist.

Rev. Drury—Hon't is all nonsence. Manhood and feerings nave nothing whatever to do with it. Your proceedings are allogether wrong, and I must teach my parismoners that I cannot sanction them.

Rev. Tozer—Well, it have no wish to heid a discussion with you ha

such.

MASTERING HIS NATURAL PERLINGS.

Rev. Tozer drew himself up to his full height and brought his right arm dangerously near to Mr.

Drury's head, and, with his eyes flashing fire and his voice tremoling with emotion, he said—"if it were not for harrowing the feelings of these poor people, I would very soon silence your brutal speech. Though decked in the garb of a priest, and holding the office of a minister, you are a disgrace to humanity."

Rev. Drury—Bon't shake your int in my face.

Rev. Tozer—I was not shaking my dat in your face, but you justly deserve to be made to feel if.

Rev. Drury—And you call that Christian?

Rev. Tozer—Periectly.

Rev. Drury—You are a Baptist, and yet you can come here and perform a service over a child that has not been baptized, and is not, therefore, a Christian?

tian?

Rev. Tozer—I have no desire to hold a controversy

Rev. Tozer—I have no desire to hold a controversy with a man so destitute of the commonest testings of humanity as you are, and if this were not a funeral I would very soon bundle you out of the meadow.

Rev. Drury—I his is a public path, and I have as good a right to be here as you have.

Rev. Tozer—Just so much and no more. We have carefully avoided everything that could reasonably wound your religious scruples, and we came here because it is a public lootway, and you have no right to interfere with us.

Interfere with us.

Rev. Drury—I have the right to teach my parishioners that it is wrong to perform inneral rites of a
Christian form over the remains of an unbaptized

child.

THE SAD PARENTS.

The father of the child—Come, Mr. Drury, I shall have semething to say to you if you don't allow the gentleman to a on with the service.

The mother, seeing her husband was becoming angry, and fearing the consequence, said, "Never mind the parson, Mr. Tozer; go on with the service."

Rev. Drury—I have been waiting here more than half an nour, and it is unreasonable for you to expect me to remain while you conduct this unwarrantable ceremon;

me to remain while you conduct this unwarrantable ceremony.

Mr. Gooding—Allow me to remind you, sir, that you refused to perform any service yoursell; after that you were not asked to be present, and no one wishes you to remain.

Rev. Drury—How could I perform a service over a child that was not a Christian?

Rev. Tozer—Don't repeat that, sir. If you do you may have cause to re-ret it. The sooner you take yourself off this public highway the better.

Locked out of the character.

Rev. Drury—If you do not at once take the remains to the grave I small lock the gate and go.

Rev. Tozer—No one asked you to come and no one wishes you to stay.

Wishes you to stay.

Rev. Drury—1 shall certainly lock the gate and

Rev. Drury—I shall certainly lock the gate and leave.

Rev. Tozer—Take yourself away from us and I don't care where you go.

The incumbent then locked the gate and went away.

After this sad episode the Rev. Mr. Tozer concluded the service in peace and quietness. Mr. Gooding and Mr. Smith were equal to the emergency and very soon made a way to the grave. There, in solemn silence, the poor innocent child, over which this hard and unseemly battle of words had been fought, was deposited. The party then returned to the gate and the usual burial service was road and the coremony concluded.

THE QUEEN OF SHEBA'S DESCEND-

[From the London Jewish World.]

Al Dichawaib, a journal printed at Constantinopie in the Arabic language, reports an unexpected politico-religious revolution and change of dynasty, the scene of which is laid in Abyssiola. After the English victory, and the death of King Theodore, the throne passed to the Emir Kasa, who was crowned under the name of King John. At the same time, however, there existed another ruler of Abyssinia, namely king Menlick II., who asserts that he is the descendant and herr of that biblical Queen of Sheba who visited King Solomon. He issued a protest against the claims and title assumed by King John Kasa, declared himself to be the legitimate monarch, and the latter a revolutionary Jeroboam. King John was indignant at the theoretic actuack launched against him by King Menelik and determined to reply by carnal arguments. He advanced upon Shoa at the head of 150,000 troops and declared his intention of annexing the territory held by the neir of the Queen of Sheba. When he had arrived before Ankobar, the capital and residence of King Menelik, an enormous troop came out against him. It was not composed, however, of soldiers, but of Christian priests. This "great company of preacters" hurled the most terrible reproaches at King John and assured him that if he persisted in his revolutionary intentions he would commit mertal sin, and would, consequently, find the gates of Paradise closed against him on the day of his death. They required him to lay down his arms and sweer flocility to the heaven-appointed ruler. John Kasa, strange to say, actually compined. He mide an act of penitence for the crime which he had begun to commit, and be entered the city of Ankobar, not as a king and conqueror, but as one of the principal governors of King Menelik's dominions. In the presence of members of an assembly of the citizens he laid down the insigns of royalty, handed his crown to Menelik, and begged for the grace and favor of the hear of shebs. King Menelik ombraced him with fatherly warmth, and bestowed upon him a high digity. The old kingdom of Shebs has thus been unexpectedly "unified" in the year 1578, an event which the roya politico-religious revolution and change of dynasty, the scene of which is laid in Abys-

CUSTER AGAIN VINDICATED.

A VISIT TO THE CUSTER BATTLE FIELD-SITTING BULL'S VILLAGE-RENO'S COW BDICE. The correspondent of the Cleveland (Ohio) Leader, who is travelling with the Yeliowstone party, escorted by General Miles, and reported to be massacred, writes Custer's plan of fighting is more and more sustained by military experts and others who have visited the neighborheod of that terrible disaster. The letter, which is dated Little Big Horn, M. T., August 20, con-

meighborhood of that terrible dissater. The letter, which is dated Little Big Horn, M. T., August 20, concludes as follows:—

About the middle of the second day's march a small party, beaded by Mrs. General Miles, several other is diss in the party and a proper escort, left the main party and went up the Big Muddy Creek to the place where ner husband had surprised the vilage of Lampler, the last of the force of hostile Indians which took part in the Custer fight. We here found the rifle pits, empty cartridge shells, bones, clothing ornaments and clothing of several Indians, in the place where the latal builets of the whites had overtaken them. Mr. Hory was particularly fortunate in inding the oreastplate worn by Lame Deer himself, and in having it identified by some of the Sloux Indians in the party who knew that warrior. To the indies of the party this little extursion was exceedingly interesting, as it was where nearly all their buildings the oreast deter lives and the first battle ground they nad visited. Returning to the crain everybody hurried forward, as Colonel Baker, now in charge of the command in place of General Miles, who had gone on an exploring try for a telegraph line to Fort Custer, was desirous of making as long a march as possible. That night he camped in the centre of an extensive prairie on the neadwaters of Tollock Greek, tos miles from the Rosebod. We had builds over for supper, the first of the try, It was some which Mr. Colgate Hoyt and an overly had cut from a buil they had run down and shot a mile from camp. Early the following day the two newspaper men accompanied Leetenants Clark and Pope, of the Second cavalry and Fifth infanty; Jackson, a secont, and two of Stating Buil's former oraves, over the divide and down Custer's trial because a little stroam to the battle, from the first of the custer first heard the large village which had moved two days before he came down to the custer first heard of the Little Horn River. Here is picked up the say of the Little Horn River. Here is prese

trip to and over the field which I wish to bring out clearly and prominently.

From Keogh to Custer is 140 miles. About one-half of that distance is through a country utterly valueless; one-quarker is a spiendid grazing country and the other quarter is an extremely good agricultural region. Along our trail we saw but very little game, although there is considerable to be found five or ten miles back in the country. The whole region is on tried irred irred from hostile indians. It is a broken and pictures que country, although there is not anything extraordinary about it except in the valley of the Rosebud.

A MEMORABLE REVIEW.

THE FINAL PARADE OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY AT SAN STEPANO PRIOR TO ITS DEPARTURE FOI

[From the London Globe.] CONSTANTINOPLE, August 17, 1878. I went to-day to witness a review which will become tinopie previous to embarkation for Russia. The review was fixed for noon. Our train reached San Steano as eleven A. M., and we were able to drive at once to the ground selected, about a mile from the battations on the side of a gentle slope, burst upon our view. The sea of white cap covers, broken here and there by the bright green of the artiflery carriages, presented a somewhat strange appearance which the scarlet uniform and burnished bayonets been admirably selected. On the top of a plateau a

which the scarlet uniform and burnished bayonets lend to a review of British troops. The position had been admirably selected. On the top of a plateau a piece of level ground, over a mile in length, was being kept by the united efforts of the Russian mousted gendarmerie, in Campridge blue, and Turkish Zaptiens, in shuff colored brown, a Russian being posted alongside of every Turk.

Fortunately we secured one of the best places for seeing the march past, in the front row between the carriages of the Russian and American ambassadors, and exactly where the General would receive the salute. Looking west from here we could see in front of us the whole Russian army, formed in three lines, stretching to our right as far as the eye could reach. On our immediate left the Sea of Marmora lay, with the lovely Prince's Islands on its placed bosom, and the outline of the mountains on the Asiatic coast plantly visible beyond. Terning round and looking eastward the eye travelied over a gentled dip, about a mile in extent, and, resting for a moment on the Turkiah positions which crowned the opposite rise, settled at last in admiration and wonder on those larrylike minarets and domes. Yes, half ladden in the folks of a silvery mist there lay, in har incomparable beauty, old Stamboul! It was a sight never to be forgotten. Ten minutes to twelve and young General Skobeleff, who had been lingering and conting to the occupants of the American Ambassador's carriage, drove spure into his handsome gray charger and dashed at his usual impendous pace to the head of his division. Practisely at noon General Todleton commenced at the right of the Jine, followed by a crowd of horsemen, who, at the distance, could not be individually distinguished, and rode briskly down the front line, the band of each battalion playing as he came opposite to it, and the mea cheering as they untirted their tattered colors.

The General had no sooner taken up his position, just to the left of our carriage, when a wild shout was heard, and like a flock of plove

an hour of this I looked to the right, and there, as lar as the eye could reach, were the columns which had passed receding to the left, and, like the white foam of successive waves on a storm beaton coast, were to be seen the lines of white caps still coming on. As each battalion arrived opposite the General, whose merry eye twinkled with justifiable pride in those spiendid looking tropps, it raised the shout of "Radl starasis"—"Ready to serve." The men marched well in step, with a quick, business like pace, and the dressing kept by some of the companies (but by no means by all) was equal to that of our own Guards. They were white trousers, tucked into their boots reaching above the Knee, and stapped round the leg, thin green tunics, and flat caps with white cap covers. After twenty battalions had passed in quick time at the shoulder, seven passed with the rifle at the charge, also is quick time. I notice that the rear rank, instead of aloping arms, also came down to the charge. After these sevenies passed at the double in excellent style. Then came lour battalions of fusiliers. This formed the whole of the Guard—lorty-eight battalions.

TROOPS OF THE LINE.

After a company of sappers, front rank carrying

pormed the whole of the Guard—lorty-eight battailions.

TROOPS OF THE LINE.

After a company of sappers, front rank carrying picks, rear rank shovels, came seventy battailions of the line, distinguished from the Guards by wearing the great coat roiled and carried like a horse collar over the left shedder round the body; they wore the kept, white covered, instead of the flat cap. Some of these battailions equalled the Guards in their style of marching, and were of line physique. The artiflery came next—twenty-two batteries of field artiflery came next—twenty-two batteries of the line (eight guns to a battery). This branch of the Russian service, to judge from its marching past, could not equal ours. Some went by at a walk, some at a canter and some at full galtop. Two or three guns broke down almost opposite the saluting point, the drivers having to dismount and readjust the barness. New came the cavalry, led by three squadrons of Grensaders a Cheval. The squadron comprises 150 horsemen. These were followed by four squadrons of the Grand Duke Nicholas' Uhlans, mounted on handsome cuestinus, four squadrons of Dragoons of the Guard, with their rifles study in leather cases at their backs, a most useful species of troops, being in fact mounted

men. These were followed by four squadrons of the Grand Duke Nicholas' Unians, mounted on handsome caesinuts, four squadrons of Dragoons of the Guard, with their rides stung in teather cases at their backs, a most useful species of troops, being in fact mounted infantry; these were bays. Now came a regiment which, when seen at a distance, made me fancy myself at Aldersiot, the hussars of the guards is scarled uniforms, armed with short stout inneces as well as swords. The first squadron of these was mounted on grays, the next on onys, then came black horses, and the last squadron sof Dragoons of the Line, four squadrons of Grodus Hussars, four squadrons of Grosuck of the Don, and, lastly, one squadrons of Gossacks of the Don, and, lastly, one squadrons of Gossacks of the Ural in their caps of black Astrakan. These, a Russian friend told me, were the best outpost troops they had; they passed the Danobe swimming their horses across the mighty stream; they had started that morning from Lulu Bourgas, and when fifteen kilometres on their road a telegram had reached them saying that the Bulgarians at Lulu Bourgas had risen against the Turks and were murdering them. They immediately returned, quelled the distributed at the point of the lance, and leaving a guard to keep order, has ridden to San Stefano, arriving just in time to take part in the review, their lances being still red with Bulgarian blood. By the time they reached their quarters for the hight they would have completed a numbered kilometres (about sixty miles) on the same horses. Four batteries of horse artillery brought up the rear, six gons to the battery; the last of those batteries performed the feat of the day. The battery started from the beginning of the course at a gallop, the horses being lashed to full speed. Exactly as they came opposite the General Todieben at these memorable review I place at 2,000 minantry, 4,500 artiliery, 4,000 exvairy; total, 4,500. The Russians, I understand, represent it a law, sown in the fact that a substant of the spe

DEFEATING A TREATY.

HOW TO GET RUSSIAN CRUISERS INTO THE

BLACK SEA.

[From the London Globe,]

We loarn from Cronstact that the three cruisers belonging to the Russian volunteer fleet—the Moscow, the Russia and the Peterburg—have left the Baits for the Black Sea. The two latter vessels took their departure on the 17th inst., the Moscow on the previous day. All the munitions of war that had been placed on board during their equipment as cruisers were removed previous to their departure, and the vessels now contain on board nothing that would in any way hirrance their right to be useligated stammers of the Russian mercantile fleet. Even the magazines and bunkers erected inside the held of the crussers have been taken out, together with the arrangements for bertoing a man-of-war's crew, and in their place the original first and second class cabin fluings have been reinstated. The Moscow, which is under the command of Lieutenant Kruskopf, has on board a large number of officers and seamen who are taking advantage of the steamer's cruise to the Mediterraneas to gain an experience of the sea. Her own crew consists of nitety-six seamen of the Baite fleet. Rosebud.

CUSTRE'S PLAN

of his battle is now regarded by all of those in this country as a most excellent one, and not the rash and stupiu acheine that many people in the East believe it to have been. Reno's disconsidered of orders in not continuing his charge through the Stoux camp, and his cowardies in retreating from his impregnate position in the woods before he had lost a man, because the Stoux shoot their bunkets at him and threatened a charge, is now thought to be the chief cause of the Custer disaster, and if an impartial incanded of Reno's conduct he would be accounted by the charge of the seal of the seal of the seal of the seal of the conveyance of troops from furkey to tidessa, and threatened a charge, is now thought to be the chief cause of the Custer disaster, and if an impartial incanded of the conveyance of troops from furkey to tidessa, and the conveyance of the seal of the conveyance of troops from furkey to tidessa, and the conveyance of troops from furkey to tidessa, and the conveyance of troops from furkey to tidessa, and the conveyance of troops from furkey to tidessa, and the conveyance of troops from furkey to tidessa, and the conveyance of troops from furkey to tidessa, and the conveyance of troops from furkey to tidessa, and the conveyance of troops from furkey to tidessa, and the conveyance of troops from furkey to tidessa, and the conveyance of troops from furkey to tidessa, and the conveyance of troops from furkey to tidessa, and the conveyance of troops from furkey to tidessa, and the conveyance of troops from furkey to tidessa, and the conveyance of troops from furkey to tidessa, and the conveyance of troops from furkey to tidessa.